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Letter dated 27 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you a letter dated 27 August from the Special Representative of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces to the United Nations in relation to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) on the humanitarian situation in Syria (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) May-Elin **Stener**
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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Annex to the letter dated 27 August 2014 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Norway to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

On behalf of the National Coalition of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces (Syrian Coalition), it is my grave responsibility to write to you today, in advance of the sixth briefing of the Security Council on the implementation of its resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014). Since the Syrian Coalition last wrote to the Security Council, the people of Syria have reached a horrific milestone: one year ago, close to 1,500 Syrians were killed after Syrian armed forces launched ballistic missiles loaded with sarin gas on the Damascus suburbs of eastern Ghouta. The vast majority of those killed were innocent civilians; 426 were children.

To date, no one has been held accountable for what was — and remains — the gravest chemical weapons attack of the twenty-first century. Despite the adoption of Security Council resolutions 2118 (2013), 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014) and 2170 (2014), all of which underline the urgent need for accountability for war crimes, no action has been taken either to bring justice to the victims of Assad's chemical weapons attacks or to prevent further atrocities by Syrian regime forces. As a result, the violence in Syria has worsened.

In the 12 months since the chemical weapons attacks on eastern Ghouta, more than 90,000 Syrians have died, bringing the total death toll in Syria to above 191,000, one third of which are civilian deaths. Throughout the past year, the number of Syrians in need has risen by more than 30 per cent, as has the number of internally displaced persons and refugees.

Since the Under-Secretary-General for Humanitarian Affairs last reported to the Security Council on 30 July 2014, Syrian regime forces have dropped more than 500 barrel bombs in residential districts of Syria, including Masaken, Hanano, Bostan Pasha, Sheikh Kheder, Trab Al Hellok, Aynat Tal, Rasafeh and Sheijk Said. Syrian regime forces have launched rockets into marketplaces and playgrounds, killing dozens, including children. Groups loyal to the Syrian regime have detonated car bombs near mosques with the intention of maximizing civilian casualties following Friday prayers. Former residents of old Homs who were promised sanctuary following the truce remain disappeared in regime custody, as detailed in the letter from the Council of Homs Governorate enclosed herewith (see enclosure I). Syrian regime forces have also continued their use of deadly toxic agents, deploying unidentified toxic gases in the Damascus suburbs and Daraa on 19, 20 and 23 August 2014. Regime forces have continued their sieges of eastern Ghouta, Daraya, Yarmouk, Hajr al Aswad and Muadamyat al Sham where some 467,000 Syrians remain, trapped and suffering from starvation. Medical facilities and medical personnel have also not escaped Syrian regime attacks. In August, regime forces fired artillery at or near hospitals in Idlib, eastern Ghouta, Rif Aleppo and elsewhere. Enclosure II provides an extensive overview of Syrian regime war crimes from July through August 2014.

As the Syrian regime's atrocities have increased, so too have those initiated by extremist militants. Forces representing the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) now occupy as much as one third of Syrian territory, including most of Syria's lucrative oil and gas fields. ISIL and the extremist Al-Nusra Front have seized on the instability caused by the Syrian regime to terrorize civilian

populations in Deir Azzor, Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh and Aleppo, committing heinous atrocities and war crimes and perpetrating deadly violence against women.

In stark contrast to both the Syrian regime and Syria's extremist forces, the Syrian Coalition and our partner on the ground, the Free Syrian Army, have worked hard to improve the humanitarian situation in Syria and end the suffering of civilians across the country. Among the efforts undertaken to ensure the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) in July and August 2014 were the following:

1. **Facilitating humanitarian access across borders**. Pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 2165 (2014) and paragraph 6 of resolution 2139 (2014), the Free Syrian Army assisted with the coordination of humanitarian access across border crossings in the north and south of Syria. During the reporting period, the Free Syrian Army provided security support to United Nations aid convoys delivering assistance along the Jordan-Syria border at the al-Ramtha crossing and the Bab al-Salam crossing with Turkey. On 20 August, the Free Syrian Army also assisted with the coordination of relief and medical supplies from Turkey to Syria through the Bab al-Hawa border crossing. These efforts have helped bring aid to tens of thousands of Syrians long denied aid and medical relief by the Syrian regime.

2. **Combating extremists**. As demanded by paragraph 14 of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) and resolution 2170 (2014), the Free Syrian Army continued its efforts to combat extremism and terrorist groups in Syria. On 3 August 2014, the Free Syrian Army established the Revolutionary Command Council with the objective of leading opposition against the Al-Nusra Front. To this end, Free Syrian Army brigades announced their rejection of the Al-Nusra Front and declared its opposition to any form of cooperation or coordination with the terrorist group. On 18 August, a unified moderate force was established in northern Syria, based in the town of Marea, for the purpose of combating ISIL militants. During the reporting period, the Free Syrian Army fought ISIL in the towns of Akhtarain, Turkman Bareh and al-Ghouz in northern Aleppo. Also in August, the Free Syrian Army collaborated with the Kurdish Front to expel ISIL from Dabiq, Dawaybiq and Ihtaimlat in northern Syria.

3. **Delivering medicine to Syrians in need**. In an effort to uphold the provisions of paragraph 8 of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014), the Syrian Coalition and our partner, the Assistance Coordination Unit, worked to provide medical assistance and health services to people in need. In July and August, the Unit worked with the Syrian Coalition's interim government to provide X-rays, ultrasound devices, consumables and medication. The Unit, working with other non-governmental organizations, also developed a health resources availability mapping system to scan for gaps in health services and facilities, a report on which will be available in September 2014. On 25 August, the Unit launched the first phase of a measles vaccination campaign in the camps for internally displaced persons and refugees of Deir Azzor, Raqqa, Aleppo, Idlib, Latakia, al-Hasaka and Hama. In its first phase, the campaign will result in the vaccination of 60,000 children aged 6 months to 5 years. Once completed, phase two will target city centres and phase three will target those residing in remote areas of Syria. By the campaign's

completion, 1.3 million Syrian children will have been vaccinated against the measles. In August, the Unit also compieted the seventh round of its anti-polio campaign, thereby reaching a total of 1,370,000 Syrians.

As a result of our efforts, the Syrian Coalition and our partners on the ground have helped to relieve the suffering of tens of thousands of people across the liberated territories of Syria. Yet the challenges confronting the full implementation of resolutions 2139 (2014) and 2165 (2014) remain formidable. A lack of effective and direct coordination between United Nations humanitarian aid agencies and Syrian non-governmental organizations continues to impede the efficient delivery of aid to all areas in need. The Syrian regime, moreover, continues to deny access across numerous border crossings and conflict lines, thus leaving millions without access to aid. Strengthened by its incursions into neighbouring Iraq, ISIL also continues to make headway in northern Syria. If such headway is not impeded, one out of the three operable border crossings in Syria — the Bab al-Salam border crossing with Turkey — may soon be imperilled.

The ongoing and worsening humanitarian situation in Syria was not inevitable. As the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights stated to members of the Security Council on 21 August 2014, "greater responsiveness by this Council would have saved hundreds of thousands of lives". But it is still not too late for the Security Council to act.

Comprehensive action by members of the Security Council could help both to stop the consequences of the current crisis — the rise of terrorist groups like ISIL — and eliminate its deeper cause: the Assad dictatorship. A comprehensive approach by Security Council members will create the conditions whereby a moderate government can survive and thrive. The components of such an approach are clear: the Syrian people need protection, defence, sanctions and justice.

First and foremost, the Syrian people need protection to alleviate the destruction of the Syrian regime's aerial attacks and enable them to stop the Syrian regime's incessant barrage of barrel bombs and other aerial assaults. Second, they need action by Security Council members, working in conjunction with moderate armed forces, to disrupt ISIL strongholds and stop the ISIL threat where it is rooted: in Syria. Third, they need targeted sanctions on Syrian regime officials and loyalists, so that those who perpetrate violence are isolated. Finally, they need an end to impunity. One year after Syria's most deadly chemical weapons attacks, the Security Council should refer the situation in Syria to the International Criminal Court, so that all those responsible for war crimes and crimes against humanity are held accountable and the victims of such crimes can have justice.

It is the Syrian Coalition's strong preference that such action be undertaken with the full support of the Security Council. Comprehensive action by members of the Council will protect the lives of the Syrian people and stop the conflict from escalating any further. Members of the Council have the tools needed to resolve the crisis in Syria. On behalf of the Syrian people, we ask that you find the will to implement them.

(*Signed*) Najib **Ghadbian**
Special Representative of the Syrian Coalition to the United Nations

Enclosure I

[Original: Arabic]

Report issued by the Council of Homs Governorate concerning reprisals and the Al-Andalus School, the "Guantanamo of Homs"

This report supplements the report issued on 16 June 2014.

Further to our previous report regarding the situation in the Al-Andalus School, which we have named the "Guantanamo of Homs":

The school has been completely emptied of its occupants. The fate of the youths who were taken to various security facilities remains unknown, while the deserters and those who failed to report for military duty were taken away. Those who failed to report for military duty were handed over to the recruitment unit, whereupon they were assigned to military units. The deserters were returned to their military units by the military police and their fate was unknown at the time the present report was issued.

We reiterate our call to those United Nations organizations that were responsible for the evacuation of besieged individuals from the old city of Homs to intervene and determine what happened to these youths.

Enclosure II

Syrian regime non-compliance with Security Council resolution 2139 (2014)

1. **Paragraph 3**: all parties must immediately cease attacks against civilians and indiscriminate employment of weapons in populated areas.

Violation: Douma play area massacre

On 30 July 2014, the third day of the religious holiday Eid al-Fitr, the Syrian regime air force launched rockets at a popular market and a play area for children in Douma in Rif Damascus, killing 18 people and injuring more than 70 others, mostly women and children. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Ahmad Ahafouri
2. Khaled Tafour
3. Ameera Alhaboush
4. Omran Alhanafi
5. Majed Alsaour
6. Mahmoud Alnakhaz
7. Rateb Ala'as
8. Wael Kassab
9. Yazan Husam Alrahhal
10. Moumen Anad Alzamel
11. Fares Oubaid
12. Rateb Aldebs
13. Tarek Yasmenah
14. Mohammad Deeb Alnakhaz
15. Hashem Marjanah
16. Khetam Aldourra

Violation: Douma market massacre

On 3 August 2014, the Syrian air force launched two air strikes on the market in the city of Douma in Rif Damascus, killing more than 27 people and wounding more than 80 others. The second air strike targeted an ambulance that was rescuing the injured following the first strike, killing paramedics Anas Nabulsi and Bassam Altabji. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Anas Nabulsi, paramedic
2. Bassam Altabji, paramedic

3. Mahmoud Mouhammad Ali Taha
4. Baraat Thanoub
5. Mariam Ibrahim Alekra
6. Abdulmajeed Bakoura
7. Ahma Albwedani
8. Mohammad Rida Falitani, Syrian Red Crescent volunteer
9. Abdulkader Touma
10. Ahmad Wahbi Abou Raed
11. Abdo Izzo Alrhaibani
12. Nisreen Shikh Alshabab
13. Tayseer Alsaaour
14. Mahmoud Barkhash
15. Mohammad Izo Rhaibani
16. Omar Yaseen Rihani
17. Numan Naji
18. Omar Mohammad Dlwan
19. Moustafa Tabajo
20. Mahroos Subhieh
21. Yazan Hanafi
22. Mahmoud Toma

Violation: Kafrbatna market massacre

On 3 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force launched targeted missiles at a crowded market in Kafrbatna in Rif Damascus, killing 34 individuals and wounding dozens more. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

Residents of Kafrbatna

1. Ahmad alMarji
2. Yaser Abd alAziz
3. Hasan Qaroot
4. Abu Sabeeh Marzooq
5. Abdo Naji
6. Shahid Naji
7. Mahmod Baoor
8. Mohammad Safiyah

9. Osama Muayad
10. Mohammad alSharoor
11. Hisham Rahal
12. Abd alRahman Bittar

Residents of Jisreen

13. Majd alMasri
14. Rabi'ah Darweesh
15. Majida Raslan
16. Mazen Diyabi

Residents of Hamooriyah

17. Ali Wanosah
18. Ghassan Juma'a

Resident of Hazah

19. Ghiath alTaweel

Residents of Mleiha

20. Hatem Amash alGhorani
21. Umr Juma'a
22. Muayad Khanji
23. Mahmoud alHalak

Residents of Jobar

24. Mohammad Ali alQutnah
25. Abd alKareem Jaha

Residents of Douma

26. Numan Naji
27. Hana' Ataya
28. Tayseer alSa'oor

Residents of Hateetah alTurkman

29. Bashar Mohammad Salim
30. Adnan Muhammad Salim
31. Mohammad alAqeeli
32. Mohammad alIssa

Resident of Deir al-Asafeer

33. Tamah alTurkmani

Resident of Damascus

34. Ghalia alHalbi

Violation: Harat alBadou massacre

On 10 August 2014, the Syrian air force attacked Harat alBadou in the city of Raqqa, killing over 15 people, including 5 children and 2 women. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Mohammad Issa ibn Abdallah, age 5
2. Moumen Ali Haidar, age 17
3. Mohammad Ismail, age 20
4. Ayham Ismail, age 19
5. Dirar Said, age 25
6. Reem alMohammad, age 2.5
7. Fahd alMokhlef, science teacher
8. Fahd alMokhlef's wife

Violation: Kafr Tajarim massacre

On 11 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force attacked the city centre of Kafr Tajarim in Rif Idlib at midday, a time when the centre was clamouring with people, killing more than 11 people and wounding dozens more. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, in particular owing to the dismemberment of many bodies, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Abdallah Haboosh
2. Abd alAziz Haboosh
3. Mohammad Yousef Hussain
4. Alaa Rashid alDubl
5. Ahmed Hussain Abu Mahmoud Nazih
6. A child from the Sheikh Abood family

Violation: Al-Rastan massacre

On 14 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force dropped two barrel bombs on Al-Rastan in Rif Homs, killing 16 individuals. The names and ages of the killed are:

1. Mahmoud Hussain Rajb, age 60
2. Kamar alHussain, age 9
3. Fatima alHussain, age 12

4. Nayif alHussain, age 5
5. Mohammad Marwan Khalf, age 9
6. Maysar alRiz, age 5
7. Mahmoud Khalid alRiz, age 4
8. Ahmad Abdallah Bahbooh, age 13
9. Ahmad Mustafa Bahbooh, age 25
10. Marfat Abath, age 60
11. Nayif alSamman, age 44
12. Asma alMustafa, age 25
13. Amina Fatooh alSheikh Khalf, age 40
14. Amoon Alnish, age 40
15. Abdulrahman alKhateeb, age 12
16. Name unknown, approximately 16 years old

Violation: Deir al-Asafeer massacre

On 14 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force launched four air strikes on Deir al-Asafeer in eastern Ghouta, killing 13 individuals and wounding dozens of others. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

Residents of Deir al-Asafeer

1. Umr Shahab
2. Khaled Zayn
3. Salah alLaz
4. Shadi alMasri
5. Mohammad alLaqat
6. Aisha alAgha

Those internally displaced

7. Umran alShiqra, from Mleiha
8. Ali Asaad, from Atiba, Rif Damascus

Violation: Syrian regime's use of barrel bombs and indiscriminate weapons on Aleppo

The Syrian regime continued to drop indiscriminate barrel bombs and aerial munitions on Aleppo, killing and injuring civilians. According to the Syrian Institute for Justice, the Syrian regime dropped 2,507 explosive barrel bombs on Aleppo city and its countryside from the adoption of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) on

22 February 2014 until the end of July 2014. As a result, 1,839 people were killed, including 249 children and 519 women, as shown in the table below.

	22-28 February 2014	*March 2014*	*April 2014*	*May 2014*	*June 2014*	*July 2014*	***Total***
Number of barrel bombs	111	247	728	507	509	405	**2 507**
Number of killed	139	167	513	370	354	296	**1 839**
Number of children killed	13	15	81	43	52	45	**249**
Number of women killed	38	53	160	96	86	86	**519**

In July 2014 alone, the Syrian regime air force dropped 405 barrel bombs on Aleppo city and its countryside, killing 296 individuals including 45 children, 86 women, 10 fighters, 3 journalists and 2 medical workers. The barrel bombs hit 30 residential areas, 8 schools, 5 hospitals, 9 industrial areas, 14 roadways, 2 markets, 1 humanitarian convoy and 11 archaeological sites.

On 9 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force dropped barrel bombs on the market of the Maadi district in Aleppo, killing nine people and wounding many others. Those killed were identified as:

1. Mohammad Joma'a Ibrahim, age 32, resident of alAnsari
2. Ahmad Doba ibn Ahmad, age 26, resident of alAnsari
3. Osama Dabo ibn Ahmad, age 20, resident of alMaadi
4. Ahmad Dabo, age 35, resident of Kallaseh
5. Mohammad Faraj ibn Abdulrahman, age 37, resident of Saliheen
6. Mohammad Faraj ibn Abdulkader, age 30, resident of Saliheen
7. Abdullah Mahmoud Asfeera, age 43, resident of Karm Hawmad
8. Ahmad Barkawi ibn Mohammad, age 15, resident of Ma'adi
9. Hasan Alhussein, resident of Ma'adi

On 11 August 2014, Syrian regime warplanes dropped four barrel bombs on the city of Bab in Aleppo near a transportation hub, killing 7 people, including 4 children, 2 women and 1 man and injuring 10 others. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Homam Aljadi, child
2. Ahmad Aljadi, child
3. Haifa Aljadi, child
4. Miyada Aljadi
5. Abdullah Aljadi
6. Woman from the Othman family
7. Child from the Othman family

On 11 August 2014, the Syrian regime dropped 29 barrel bombs and rockets. Several barrel bombs fell on the heavily populated Bab alNairab neighbourhood, killing 11 people and wounding dozens. Those killed were identified as:

1. Mahmoud Abed Dandal, age 31
2. Nisreen Abdulrahman, age 27
3. Ahmad Sajed Mahmoud Dandal, age 1
4. Hamoud Alsaleh Hamoudeh, age 60
5. Abdulkader Abd Dirgham, age 74
6. Hanadi Abdallah Assani, age 3
7. Naief Abdallah Assani, age 1
8. Mohammad Nayif Assani, age 19
9. Nour Hasan Turki, age 15
10. Amani Mohammad Hamodeh, age 50
11. Majed Ahmad Rash, age 4

On 3 August 2014, Free Syrian Army fighters arrested the driver of a car bomb prepared by the Syrian regime to be detonated in the middle of a civilian area near the Alwafadeen camp checkpoint, which connects the Syrian regime-controlled areas and the rebel-controlled areas in eastern Ghouta. Two Free Syrian Army fighters were killed trying to defuse the bomb:

1. Alaa alNaal Abu Abdalrahman
2. Bilal Samadi Abu Suhaib

On 15 August 2014, groups tied to the Syrian regime detonated a car bomb in Namr in Rif Daraa close to the Taqwa mosque at the time worshipers were leaving the mosque after Friday prayer. Twenty-four individuals were killed and dozens injured. The names of 23 of the 24 killed are:

1. Abdullah Mansour alShahadat, from Namr, Daraa
2. Jihad Mansour alShahadat, from Namr, Daraa
3. Faris alMansour, from Namr, Daraa
4. Nouraldeen Husain alMansour, from Namr, Daraa
5. Mohammad Ahmad alShatiwi, from Namr, Daraa
6. Kamal Mahmoud Kamal alHilal, from Namr, Daraa
7. Nowrus Mohammad Khair alAmmar, age 34, from Namr, Daraa
8. Ibrahim Abdo alGhabn, from Namr, Daraa
9. Ahmad Mohammad Salim alNassar, from Namr, Daraa
10. Alaa Ibrahim Fadel alMasri, from Namr, Daraa
11. Mohammad Atallah Mansour alShahadat, child, from Namr, Daraa
12. Rabee' Mohammad Adib alNassar, child, from Namr, Daraa

13. Wife of Nawaf Fawaz alNassar, from Namr, Daraa

14. Unnamed child, age 1 day old, from Namr, Daraa

15. Ismail Mohammad alQaed, from Namr, Daraa

16. Abd alMunaam Ismail alZowkani, from Namr, Daraa

17. Hamid Zakariya alNamoor, from Namr, Daraa

18. Ahmed Qasim alQaed, from Namr, Daraa

19. Abdalrahman Ismail Mohammad alQaed, child, from Namr, Daraa

20. Mohammad Ahmed alMatar, from Inkhal, Daraa

21. Shams alDeen Jabr alEid (Abu Muhannad), from Inkhal, Daraa

22. Tareq Shams alDeen Jabr alEid, from Inkhal, Daraa

23. Mohammad Ismail alSalkhadi (Abu Faris), from Jasm, Daraa

This was not the first time the regime detonated a car bomb in front of a mosque. Earlier this year, on 14 February 2014, the Syrian regime similarly detonated a car bomb in front of the Zawabna mosque during the Friday prayer, killing 60 individuals and injuring dozens of others.

On 15 August 2014, the Hazm Brigade discovered a car bomb prepared by the Syrian regime as the car tried to enter the city of Jasm. The drivers, who were employed by the regime, confessed that the car bomb was to be detonated in front of the large mosque as worshipers left prayer.

Violation: Syrian regime's use of toxic gas

In a report issued on 26 July 2014, the Syrian Network of Human Rights documented the Syrian regime's use of toxic chlorine gas 27 times since the issuance of Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), killing 35 people, including 8 children and 4 women, and injuring at least 920 people.

On 19 August 2014, the Syrian regime dropped unidentified toxic gas on Athman in Daraa and then subsequently on Rif Daraa, resulting in multiple cases of poisoning with no fatalities.

On 20 August 2014, the day before the first anniversary of the 21 August 2013 chemical weapons attack, the Syrian regime dropped toxic gas on Jobar city in the Damascus suburbs. Ten people were hospitalized and three subsequently died.

On 23 August 2014, the Syrian regime dropped toxic gas on Erbeen in the Damascus suburbs, killing four individuals and injuring dozens of others.

2. **Paragraphs 8 and 10**: all parties must immediately cease attacks against medical facilities and other civilian objects as well as medical personnel, and prioritize the fullest possible medical attention for those in need.

Violation: Syrian regime attacks on medical facilities and medical staff

During the reporting period, the regime attacked multiple medical facilities using indiscriminate barrel bombs and targeted missiles, resulting in severe damage to the facilities and deaths and injuries to the medical staff, patients and civilians.

On 17 July 2014, the Syrian regime shelled in Rif Aleppo an ambulance car belonging to a local organization, Ambulance Without Borders, as it was en route to rescue victims of a regime air strike, killing paramedic Yaser Abdulkareem Abdulrahman, 21 years old, and seriously injuring driver Hussein Oubaid.

On 26 July 2014, a car bomb exploded in the main market near the bakery and Orient Hospital for children in Atmeh, Rif Idlib, killing 10 individuals and injuring many others. At the time, there was a large crowd in that area. It remains unknown whether the regime or an extremist group placed the car bomb. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Abu Anas Alshaikh, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
2. Mohammad Abdullah Issa, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
3. Mohammad Najib, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
4. Ahmad Taher Termanini, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
5. Aamer Alkhatib, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
6. Moustafa Abdulsalam Debliz, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
7. Ahmad Moustafa Abdulasalam Debliz, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
8. Ahmad Abdullah Yousef Alhamod, resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib
9. Mohammad Abdulfattah (Abu Alsha'ab), resident of Atmeh, Rif Idlib

On 28 July 2014, the first day of Eid al-Fitr, the Syrian air force fired an artillery shell on the Al-Nashibiya Hospital in besieged East Ghouta, killing two medical staff:

1. Dr. Yaser Jbawi, emergency room doctor
2. Dr. Nour Aljaadani, general surgeon

On 29 July 2014, the Syrian regime air force attacked Orient Hospital in Qunaya in Rif Jisr al-Shaghour in Idlib province, wounding several people. That was the third time the Syrian regime had targeted the hospital, having previously attacked it twice in 2013.

On 2 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force shelled Al-Hoda Surgical Hospital located in Hoor village in Rif Aleppo at 10.30 a.m., killing 16 individuals, including 7 members of the medical crew, injuring 20 others and greatly damaging the hospital. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Dr. Mohammad Siraj Aldeen, doctor of internal medicine from Hama
2. Iman Abdulrahman, nurse from Kebtan Aljabal
3. Hasan Abdulrahman, nurse from Kebtan Aljabal

4. Dr. Kamel Said Omar, surgeon from Owijel

5. Mohammad Aboud Abbas, medical staff from Darat Izza

6. Omar Alomar, medical staff

7. Moustafa Abdulhadi, medical staff

8. Ahmad Alsaid Ahmad, civilian

9. Hussein Alsaid Ahmad, civilian

On 6 August 2014, Syrian regime warplanes dropped barrel bombs on Halfiya Hospital, resulting in the destruction of the hospital. The following day, on 7 August 2014, the Syrian regime again dropped barrel bombs on the hospital. Because of the damage, the hospital can no longer function.

On 10 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force shelled Ma'arat Alnouman's field hospital in Rif Idlib, severely damaging the hospital and its equipment and particularly damaging the specialized kidney treatment section.

On 13 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force targeted an ambulance headed from Ghouta to rescue people injured in the city of Mleiha, killing ambulance worker Abd al-Majid Abu Yazan from the city of Owtaya.

On 14 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force launched two missiles at Salam Surgical Hospital in eastern Ghouta in Rif Damascus, killing Dr. Anas Bayoon from the city of Ranqus and greatly damaging the hospital building. As a result of the missile attack, the Salam hospital is no longer operational.

On 23 August 2014, the Syrian regime air force dropped barrel bombs on the Altabqa National Hospital in Raqqa, killing 10 individuals, including doctors, nurses and patients, and completely destroying the hospital. The hospital had provided essential medical services to the residents of Taqba. While the bodies of those killed have not all been identified, the following individuals have been identified:

1. Dr. Khaled Alhassan, general surgeon

2. Dr. Mohammad, general practitioner

3. Dr. Hameed Alsheehan

4. Abdullah Ghitwan, paramedic and ambulance driver

3. **Paragraphs 5, 6 and 7**: all parties must immediately lift sieges of populated areas and allow unrestricted delivery of humanitarian aid. All parties must promptly allow United Nations humanitarian agencies and partners safe and unhindered access to populations in need.

Violation: Syrian regime sieges in eastern Ghouta, Daraya, Yarmouk, Hajr al Aswad and Muadamiyat al Sham

The Syrian regime continues its complete siege of eastern Ghouta, Daraya, Yarmouk, Hajr al Aswad and Muadamiyat al Sham. The regime is preventing movement of civilians and life-saving aid like food, medicine, baby milk, medical goods and fuel in or out of these besieged areas. The regime is preventing any agency and humanitarian organization from entering these areas and continues to

bombard these areas on a daily basis using a wide array of munitions, including missiles and barrel bombs.

The numbers of individuals besieged in these areas are:

– Daraya: 7,000 individuals

– Muadamiyat al Sham: 20,000 individuals

– Yarmouk and Hajjar Aswad: 40,000 individuals

– Eastern Ghouta: 400,000 individuals

Because of the siege, health conditions have worsened in the besieged areas, resulting in the spread of disease and illness, particularly liver infection, typhoid fever, measles and tuberculosis. As the regime is preventing medical aid from entering these areas, residents' immune systems have weakened at alarming rates.

4. **Paragraph 11**: all parties must immediately end arbitrary detention and torture of civilians in Syria, notably in prisons and detention facilities, as well as kidnappings, abductions and forced disappearances, and must immediately release all arbitrarily detained persons.

On 4 August 2014, the Syrian Network for Human Rights released a report documenting the cases of 155 detainees in Syrian regime custody who died under torture in July 2014. Since the start of the revolution, the Syrian Network has documented 5,047 individuals who have died under torture in the custody of the Syrian regime or forces affiliated with the regime, including 94 children and 32 women.

On 11 August 2014, the Homs Council released a statement on the detainees taken by the Syrian regime following the truce (see enclosure I). This is the second statement released by the Council, following its initial statement released on 16 June 2014. The detainees previously held at the Andalus School have now all been transferred to an unknown regime security branch. The male detainees who failed to report for regime military duty were transferred to military divisions and the regime military defectors were sent back to the military divisions they had defected from. There is no news on any of these men to date.